The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No. 1386—Sixth Year. BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866. Circulation 2,500.

MAUA BANK,
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101—103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank :—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of chequces, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto. Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK
CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	.. 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	.. 5 "
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.	
For balances in our favor	.. 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper	7 "
Do. do. do. gold	6 "
Do. 30 days' do. paper	8 "
Do. do. do. gold	7 "
Do.	7 to 10 "
Fixed deposits from	

P. P. Maua & Co.,
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Aug. 1st, 1866.

Briton and Medical General
(Incorporated with the Unity General)
LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Chief Offices—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Capital—3,000,000*l. Sterling.*

Propositions for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City,

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS.

Scr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Parravicini, Vice-President.
" Ambrosio P. Lezica.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Yturraspe.
" Antonio Demarchi.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

To Parents and Guardians.

An opportunity is offered to those who wish their families instructed in the art of drawing, by Mr. Boggs, 122 Calle Bolivar, who will give lessons in the evening at their residences. Apply, by letter or otherwise, to the above address.

135 | 1m, a24

DENTIST.

275—Rivadavia—275.

Dr. Cornwall, the American Dentist, is prepared to perform operations for the preservation of the teeth and relieving pain, such as filing, extracting, cleaning off tartar, &c. He has constantly on hand an inexhaustible supply of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, which he inserts at short notice, without pain, from one to a whole set, to the great satisfaction of all who seek his services. Office, 275 Rivadavia.

p m29

The Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 1st September, 1866.

	departure
From Rosario	7. 0 a.m.
" Roldan	8.48 "
" Cacaranal	9.38 "
" Cañada Gomez	11. 0 "
" Tortugas	12.30 p.m.
" Los Leones	2 "
" Frayle Muerto	departure
From Frayle Muerto	8 a.m.
" Los Leones	9.40 "
" Tortugas	10.45 "
" Cañada Gomez	12.30 p.m.
" Cacaranal	1.10 "
" Roldan	2.10 "
" Rosario	2.45 "

The trains meet and cross each other at the Tortugas Station.

ROBERT OGILVIE,
General Manager.

146—xp m23.

Perfect Security from Burglars or Fire,

Can only be obtained by having George Price's treble and quadruple Patent Prize Medal Safes, fitted with his Patent Case hardened, drill and screw proof doors and his "ne plus ultra" Gunpowder Proof Locks which have successfully defied the efforts of the most expert London and Manchester "Cracksmen."

"Case hardening" as applied to these Safes renders the metal many times harder than the hardest steel ever used, thereby destroying the cutting edge and rendering utterly unoperative every description of burglars tools and implements however powerful or ingeniously constructed.

The above Safes can be seen and price lists obtained by applying to

JAMES SEMPLE & CO.,
Calle Chacabuco Nos. 81 & 83.

G. Price's Gunpowder proof unpickable Bank door locks, as also patent locks for all purposes.

113. .3m j20

Caution.

The Public are warned against purchasing Pickles which have been artificially colored. A bright and permanent green color cannot be produced without the presence of Copper, and the highest medical authorities have declared Pickles so prepared to be injurious.

The Pickles Manufactured by
MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL
are guaranteed to be entirely free from artificial colouring. They are prepared in the best malt vinegar, which has been boiled in an oak vat by means of a platinum steam coil, and are
Thoroughly Pure and Wholesome.
MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR.

58 | 1m,s13

ENGLISH CAMP STORE

106 AND 108 CALTE TREINTA Y TRES, Montevideo.

Estancieros will find at the above address a complete assortment of Groceries, Wines, Brandies, &c ; also—

Sorby's Sheep Shears, mark "Sheep."
Sorby's Sheep Shears, mark "Kangaroo."
Ball's Patent all Cast-steel Sheep Shears.
Twine for tying Wool, Sewing Twine, Wool Bags, Leather Gaiters, Crimean Shirts, Paper Collars, Pea Jackets.
Pale Ale in Kilderkins.
English Newspapers, and Magazines, forwarded to the camp, by

12—1m S6. JAMES EASTON.

Medianero.

Wanted, a Medianero, fer a flock of 1500 good sheep on first-rate camp. Apply to Messrs. Barry & Walker, Calle Defensa, or to Mr. Thomas Stockdale, Estancia de Viñales, Partido de Lobos.

51 | 6pd,4pw,s7

JUDICIAL AUCTION,

BY D. FRANCISCO F. de la SERNA.

By order of the Judge of the 1st Instancia, Dr. D. Jorge Echevarria, at the establishment of D. Gregorio Ivaney, in the Partido de la Ensenada.

On Sunday, 30th inst., will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, a flock of 800 Mestiza Sheep, 12 Horses, 1 Cart and Harness, the Establishment, with Corales, &c., Almacen and fixtures; also stock comprising hardware, dry goods, &c. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, 218 Calle Belgrano.

108 | xp,s16

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital.....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital.....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866.....£100,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,

Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK [LIMITED.]

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED

On specie deposits on account current,	4 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed	6 "
Do. subject to thirty days notice of withdrawal,	6 "
On currency deposits in account current	5 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed	9 "
On do. do. subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal	9 "

CHARGED

On specie debit balances in account current	9 "
On Currency do.	15 "

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,

Buenos Ayres, August 15 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS,

GOODS, MERCHANDIZE,

AND

VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK,

Throughout Great Britain and Ireland And in Foreign Countries.

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

Bonamy Dobree, Esq. Governor.
P. F. Robertson, Esq., M. P., Sub-Governor.
Richard Baggallay. Esq. Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.

Nath Alexander Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John A. Arbuthnot, Esq	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
H. Bonham Bate, Esq.	John A. Hankey, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq	John Ord, Esq.
Sir Fred: Currie, Bart.	Capt. R.W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq
Harry G. Gordon, Esq.	L. Peach Wilson, Esq.

Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. Wilcke and Co., 34 Chacabuco who will give every information, issue policies, &c., on application at their office.

89—xp m15.

RICH BURGUNDY WINES.

We beg to advise consumers that we have received per Abd-El-Kader from the eminent house of Rouhier Chaussenot the following choice assortment of Burgundy wines in cases and quarter-casks, now on sale at our depot—

Red Wines.

ASSORTED CASES

Corton	1862
Chambertin	1862
Clos-Vougeot	1859
Romanée	1858
Chambertin and Musigny	1862 (all in bottles or ½ bottles).

CASES OF ONE KIND.

Richebourg	1859 (half bottles).
Beaune	1862
Volnay	1862
Nuits	1862
Mâcon	1859
Tonnerre	1862
Pommard	1862
Ermitage	1859
Côte Rôtio	1862
Cornas	1859
Croze	1859

White Wines.

Montrachet	1862
Chablis	1862
Chateau-Châlons	1852
Condrieux	1862
Pouilly-Fuissé	1858 (all in bottles).

White Mousseux.

Bourgogne mousseux	
Arbois "	
Saint Peray "	

Rhine Wines.

Chateau Johannisberg	1858
" Hochheimmerberg	1858

Red Wines

IN CASK.

Mâcon	1859
Gevrey	1864

IN ½ CASK.

Nuits	1862
Beaune	1862
Morey	1862
Pommard	1862
Volnay	1862
Chambertin	1862

At it is so very difficult to get first-class corks in this market, and this is indispensable for fine wines, we have imported a large invoice from France which we offer to our customers.

Cassis de Dijon.

P. GUERIN & FILS,
Barraca de la Estrella, Plaza Monserrat.

NOTE.—We are agents for the superior brand of A. Lelegard, Rheims, of Champaigne wines in bottles and ½ bottles.

79—xp J20.

For Sale.

A small flock of picked Ewes, with seven fine Rams, and fifty or sixty Capones for consumption; also, in connection with the above, to be rented a first-class run of camp, puesto, corrals, and everything complete, situated about seven leagues from Chascomus, on the coast of the Salado. Can be taken immediately, camp rent free, till 1st January, 1867, afterwards $5000 m|c. per annum. Apply at the 'Standard' office "Sheep on thirds."

To small capitalists wishing to invest a first-rate chance. 180 | 1m,s2

Camp to Rent.

On the coast of the Maricho, department of San José, Banda Oriental, 3 suertes of camp, containing 1400 head of cattle, 300 sheep, mares, mules, and with house, puestos, corrales, mangers, &c., for a lease of 8 years.

For full particulars apply to
FRANCIS LE BAS,
Camp Agent.

82 Calle Washington, Montevideo. 122 | 15p,s18

Notice.

The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has opened a Wholesale Dry Goods Store at Nos. 137 and 139 Calle Victoria.

CARLOS F. L. SCHULZ.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 1, 1866. 107 | 6p,s16

MONTEVIDEAN BANK.

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.
In 2,000 Shares of 500 Dollars each.
(With power to increase it)

Offices, corner of Calle Cerrito, in the new house of Dn. Juan Miguel Martinez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN.
Francis J. Hocquard, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Pedro Borelli.
" " **Joaquin Belgrano.**
" " **John McColl, Esq.**
" " **Antonio Marques.**

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and entor into arragements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Money is received or advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheques at sight. Cheque and Pass Books will be supplied to its customers by the Banks.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.

Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS.

Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on private terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

THE RATE OF INTEREST for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:

On balances against the Bank....12 p 000 per ann.
" " in favor of " " ....18 p " "
" Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA.
MANAGER.

Montevideo, March 1, 1866. 174—xp o 1

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout

in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.

155—xp m26

Pine Boards and Scantling.

A large assortment of Pine Boards and Scantling are offered for sale at very reduced prices in the Barraca Calle Peru No. 359.

j5, xp, 30

FOR ROSARIO AND PORTS,

Passengers and Cargo, the Oriental Steamer SOLIS,
Captain ADOLFO FLORES.
Departure from the Tigre at Twelve o'Clock, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
Passengers leave by the Railway at 10 o'clock. Station 25 de Mayo.
For more information call at the Agents, Alvarez and Risso, Reconquista, 99½.

Commercial College of Santa Lucia

750—Calle Buen Orden—750.

FOUNDED BY MR. PONGERARD.

The undersigned, director of the above College, begs to call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the programme of education peculiar to the Establishment.

INSTRUCTION.

The method of education may be considered three-fold: Literary, Moral, and Physical. The object of the Institution being to prepare youths for commercial pursuits, our system is after the model of the best colleges of Europe. The programme of studies included in the ordinary pension comprises:—

English, French, Spanish, German, Latin; Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry; Penmanship, Book-Keeping; Ancient and Modern History and Geography, and Religious Instruction.

Extras—Music, Singing, and Drawing.

We spare no pains by theory and practice to attain the great end of a mercantile education, viz., a perfect knowledge of the living languages, as well as arithmetic, keeping of books, writing letters, acquiring the various currencies of the country and accurate ideas of its history and natural features.

As regards physical advantages, the situation of the College is favorably known for pureness and salubrity of air over all other city schools. The spacious buildings are judiciously distributed, with a view to convenience. The dormitories, study and recreation halls, class-rooms, refectory, library, &c., are admirably adapted for the comfort and well-being of the pupils.

A strict watch is kept over the morality and application of the children, and their conduct is always under close surveillance. Simple and easy principles of rectitude are gradually impressed on their minds, to lead them up in the love and practice of every moral and social virtue.

C. PARKINS, Director.

x | a15

To Rent and for Sale.

One flock prime Mestiza, and half a flock same class. Two puestos, where the sheep are at present, in the Partido of San Vicente, Estancia Viamonte, will be rented. For further particulars apply at the Estancia Viamonte, San Vicente, or at 30 Calle Mexico. 118. .2m,a21

SHEARING!!!

SORBY'S CELEBRATED SHEARS,
MARK
"KANGAROO" AND "OVEJA,"
Polished and Unpolished,
Warranted Legitimate.
FIRST-CLASS TWINE.
SWEDISH TAR,
In Barrels, Half Barrels, and Jars.
BAGS AND CANVASS BAGGING.
SHARPENING STONES.
&c., &c., &c.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, AND 68 PIEDAD 64, 66, AND 68.

23 | 1m,w&d,ab

Beef Preserved by the Morgan System.

The undersigned agent has lately received from the company established in Liverpool, indentures of licenses to be granted for the use of curing meat by this method, being fully authorised to concede same upon a fixed rate or royalty, with other conditions contained in said indentures. Parties interested in getting more minute information will please apply to

OCTAVIO ROSSI,
Agent in this City, 37 Reconquista.

123 | 1m,s22.

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges are most moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on European Style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

j2

FRESH
ALFALFA SEED,
66—PIEDAD—69.

128 | 12p,w,a23

Map of Entre Rios.

A Map of the above Province, recently published, approved and adopted by the Government, and containing a general geographical description of its limits, rivers, productions, &c., and a corrected statistical table of the population of its several departments, &c.

MACKERN BROTHERS,
Libreria Inglesa, 44 San Martin.

49 | 6pd,3pw,s7

To Let.

The magnificent Barraca at the corner of Corrientes and Lorea, near the Onco de Setiembre market covering a superficial area of 840 square yards, with threo handsome dwoiling-houses, with kitchen, water-closet, &c. The outhouses surround a patio 54 by 22 yards, in the centre of which are two wells, with basin, &c. Apply at 235 Cordova. 74 | 15p,s14

"THE QUEEN" FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Postmaster-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.

181 1y—a3

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from
WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 *Calle de San Martin,*
On the following places:—
LONDON,
LIVERPOOL,
All branches of the National Bank
IRELAND,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Paris
Genoa,
Cadiz'
Bayonne,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3 x.

Boca, Barracas & Ensenada Railway,
Between Venezuela and Tres Esquinas.

From and after Friday, May 18th, the Trains will run as follows:

DEPARTURE.

Stations.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Venezuela	7	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	11	12
Boca	7	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	11	12
Tres Esquinas	7	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	11	12
	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°	2°	1°
	7	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	11	12

TEATRO COLON.

OPERA ITALIANA.

8ª. funcion de la 4ª. temporada.

Viernes 21 del corriente 1866.

FAUSTO.

A las 8.

Teatro Franco-Argentino

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Jeudi 20 September, 1866.

12me Représentation du 1er abonnement.

1re représentation de—

ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.

Opéra Bouffon en 2 actes et 4 Tableaux, Musique d'Offenbach, Décoration nouvelle de M. Casanova, Costumes par M. Gutierrez.

On commencera à 8 h.

COLISEUM.

THIRD AND LAST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,

GIVEN BY

JOHN HORACE REINKEN,

With the object of raising the elements to establish a weekly 'Reunion,' under the title of 'La Sociedad Filarmonica de Buenos Ayres.'

A large number of native and foreign ladies and gentlemen have kindly tendered their valuable assistance, with the object of realising this idea.

The Concert will take place on Saturday evening, September 22, 1866. Doors open at Seven o'Clock; concert to commence at Eight o'Clock precisely.

PROGRAMME.

First Part.

Overture from the opera 'Alessandro Stradella'	Flotow
Chorus from the opera 'Giovanna d'Arco'	Verdi.
La Barcarola, for soprano, sung by Miss Teresa Ortega	Guercia.
Fantaisie de Concert, from 'Lucia,' for piano, four hands. Executed by Miss Sofia Zabalia and Mr. Albert Bussmeyer	Prudent.
Terzetto from 'Il Lombardi,' sung by Mrs. Leite, Messrs. Zinereni, & Salonnone Pietro	Verdi.
La Carita, soprano solo and chorus, sung by ladies. The solos sung by Miss Ramona, Sanchez, and Miss Giovanelli	Rossini.

Part 2nd.

Overture, 'Freischutz'	C. M. v. Weber.
Cavatina from 'Lucia' (ancor non giunse, ahi lassa!) for soprano, sung by Mrs. Garay de Mantels	Donizetti.
The Calm of the Sea; and Happy Voyage.' A symphonic Cantata	L. v. Beethoven.
Fantaisie de Concert, from 'Rigoletto,' for Piano. Executed by Miss Leite	Prudent.
Duettino 'Notturno,' for two sopranos, sung by Miss Dolores Costa and Miss Laura Rosen	Campana.
Sestetto and Chorus Finale of the 2d act from 'Lucia.' The solos sung by Miss Sanchez and Miss Giovanelli; Messrs. Miles, Salomone Pietro, Calvo, and Reinken	Donizetti.

3rd Part.

Overture, 'William Tell'	Rossini.
Finale of the 2nd Act, from the opera 'Oberon.' The solos sung by Miss Sanchez and Mr. Calvo	C. M. v. Weber.
Air from the 'Sonnambula,' sung by Miss Sanchez [by particular request]	Bellini.
Grand Caprice Hongrois, for two Pianos. Executed by Miss Arminda Escobar and Mr. Albert Bussmeyer	Ketterer.
Duo from 'Norma,' sung by Mrs. Leite and Miss Sanchez	Bellini.
Chorus from the opera 'Nabuco'	Verdi.

The orchestra consists of 40 performers, professional and amateur.

Tickets, $50 each; can only be obtained at Messrs. Mackern's Library, Calle San Martin, No. 44.

Mr. Reinken requests those persons who are holders of the 'Abono' or 'White' Ticket for the three concerts to hand same to Messrs. Mackern, who will substitute a coloured one for the above Concert, the white ticket being by this measure rendered useless. s2

Subscription to the "Standard,"

$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere." CICERO.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1866.

THE NEW PATENT TAX.

Yesterday all Buenos Ayres was affrighted by the astounding patent law or tax bill, which the Provincial Government has proposed. No one in the River Plate dreamt that such a scheme was hatching in the Government-house; but, verily, this is the season for exciting intelligence. One day we have war, and war to the death; any man who even hints at peace runs the risk of being popped into the stocks. The next mail brings us peace news of the most incredible nature. Last week we had a railway inauguration and grand speeches about the onward march of Buenos Ayres, since the downfall of despotism, and the growth of democratic principles. To-day we have the most oppressive effort to trample down the rising industry of the country. And where, may we ask, is all this to stop? Has the country been wrenched from its moorings and society driven off its pivot? No calculation can be made, no opinion advanced, in this whirlwind of change which is now sweeping over this country. The new income tax bill, which we publish to-day is, we must say, the most unfair, impolitic, and anti-democratic attempt that has ever come under our observation. Why, if the bill passes as projected, half the importers in town may pack up and leave the country. It is unjust, as it taxes all alike, the importer of £5, or £10,000 a-year, is obliged to pay the same identical patent as the house that receives millions sterling each year in consignment; the doctor who drives in his carriage, and the poor struggling practitioners are all placed on the same level. Even the very newspapers are taxed alike, the *Tribuna*, which gives nett $80,000 m|c per month, only pays the same as the poor *Standard*, which hardly gives a decent living to the unfortunate editors.

In the whole history of absurdities was ever such a thing heard of? and yet no man, woman or child in this city can say for what this awful tax is imposed. Has Governor Alsina agreed to pay the whole cost of the Paraguayan war, and buy up all the iron-clads in the river? Even then the tax is excessive, for half the impost would be sufficient. Or has his Excellency plunged into the regions of dream-land, and pictured to himself that the over taxed community of Buenos Ayres are wallowing in riches, and the foreign merchants of this city grown wealthier than the bankers of Frankfort-on-Maine. Now it is a well established principle in all free countries that no tax can be imposed without first well explaining for what object the money is required, and here we take our stand. For what, under Heaven, does Doctor Avellaneda or Doctor Varela require such a colossal pile as that which one fiftieth part of the proposed tax would realize? Are the Governor and his Ministers going to start a Bank in the Government House and make loans to the conquered German States, or has the Provincial Government decided to at once begin the Chivilcoy and Valparaiso Railway and cut a tunnel with gold pillars through the Andes? Why, the very tax on the organ-grinders and lottery-boys is of itself sufficient to support a Governor and two Ministers of such humble and unpretending exterior as Gov. Alsina and Messrs. Avellaneda and Varela. The first quiet day we have to ourself, we propose proving to our readers that there is not a country on the face of the habitable globe where there is greater taxation going on than in Buenos Ayres.

From the boots that we wear, to the umbrella we hold over our heads, every article we wear, consume, use, occupy, eat, drink, and see, has one way or the other to pay tax; and now, not satisfied with this, the government of Buenos Ayres has the courage to introduce this leviathan tax bill on our trade, profession, and calling. Things are getting fearfully out of joint in Buenos Ayres, and at the rate we are going on, every industry in the country will be smothered with taxation.

That the legislature of Buenos Ayres will pass this monstrous tax bill, we strongly question; our last hope is centred in the Chambers. Equality in taxation is essential in all free countries, and the bill in question is so deficient in this respect, that we confess we are surprised and astonished such men of acknowledged talent as Dr. Avellaneda and Dr. Varela would put their signatures to such a project.

NEW PATENT LAW.

TAXATION FOR THE MILLION.

Under date Sept. 17th, the Provincial Government submits a message for the Legislature of Buenos Ayres, accompanying the proposed budget for 1867: annexed is the following project of law for patents or licenses. These patents were abolished in 1859, having produced that year nearly 4 millions paper dollars; it is calculated the new tariff will yield over 6 millions, but we think, if carried out, it must exceed 20 millions. We are, of course, opposed to this tremendous and unequal impost, which runs as follows:

1st. Banks and Gas Co.—$20,000 each.

2nd. Import and export firms—$10,000

3rd. Mills, steam fabrics, saladeros, graserias, wholesale grocers, hotels, furnished lodgings, insurance companies, and city markets—$5,000.

4th. Auctioneers, jewellers, bazaar, shops of *vertu*, theatres—$3,000.

5th. Grocers, drapers, wine-stores, furniture-marts, editors of newspapers and law-notaries—$2,000.

6th. Coach-makers, cab-owners, barracas, deposits of wool, hides and produce, depots of coal, iron, lumber, stone, and machinery, marine stores, billiard-sellers—$1,500.

7th. Lawyers, physicians, surgeons, midwives, architects, builders, land-surveyors, painters, photographers, dentists, shipwrights, retail groceries and dry goods stores, travelling pedlars and huxters, gunsmiths, hardware stores, saddlers, druggists, lamp shops, cabinet-makers, factories of soap, chocolate, tiles, and snuff, distilleries, tanyards, &c.; also book stores, music shops, picture shops, printing-offices, dressmakers, army tailors, agencies of every kind, piano stores, private hospitals, undertakers, boat offices, and foundries—$1000.

8th. Haberdashers, cigar-shops, boot-makers, watch-makers, hatters, apothecaries, tinsmiths, cutlers, tailors (not ready-made), coopers, black-smiths, dyers, carpet and chair shops, guitar-sellers, sail-makers, retail shops for coal, fire-wood &c, attorneys, brokers, sewing-machine depots, milliners without shops, coffin-makers, wool-presses, plumbers, hair-dressers, bakers, livery-stables, peep-shows, confectioners, corn-doctors, oculists, and diligence-offices—500$.

9th. Pilots, measurers, bleeders, barbers, veterinary-surgeons, stone-cutters, house-painters, paper-hangers, bell-hangers, kettle-shops, etc.—$300.

10th. Sellers of lottery-tickets, excepting invalids and those over 60 years old, organ-grinders, peripatetic musicians, fan-makers, book-binders, huxters-stalls beyond the markets, piano-tuners, clothes cleaners etc.—$200.

The above tariff to begin from 1st January next, and the patent to be duly taken out before March 1st. If a person has two branches of business, he shall pay the patent for the higher, and half that corresponding to the other. Any infraction will involve a penalty of double the proper patent, besides the patent. Any business not included above shall pay $300 per annum. Houses situated more than eight squares from Calles Rivadavia and Esmeralda shall only pay two-thirds (excepting saladeros and steam factories), and those beyond the city bounds only one-half the sums respectively stipulated above.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

IMAGINARY CONVERSATION BETWEEN MITRE AND LOPEZ.

The *Nacion* favors us with the following report of the exact conversation between the rival Generals, at Yatayti-Cora: as no one was present but Mitre and Lopez, it might tax our credulity too much to take the report as other than imaginary, but for the new science of *clair-voyance*.

At 9 a.m. on Wednesday 12th, General Mitre and President Lopez met at Yatayti-Corá the latter having demanded a conference of the former, but not of the Brazilian or Oriental Generals. Leaving their escorts a little behind, both rode forward and, dismounting, cordially shook hands. Lopez looked well, and displayed an affable, dignified, manner: he wore a sash and sword, top-boots, and carried a gold-mounted riding-whip. He was the first to speak:

"How do you do, General? You seem very little changed since I had the pleasure of seeing you in Buenos Ayres."

"Pretty well, I thank you, Marshal: you are not much changed either since November 1859. "I received your invitation to a conference, and have great pleasure in accepting it. We can afford to meet as frank opponents in the intervals between crossing swords."

"Thank you, General, and now let us to business—My presence here is explained by the events and obligations inseparable from men in our position, who, while ruling the destiny of our peoples, are also responsible for their misfortunes. I have made war to Brazil, because I have feared that the Brazilian arms will not only over-run the Banda Oriental but ultimately threaten to engulph all of us. I have always entertained, as I still do, the highest esteem for the Argentine nation: perhaps if I had had occasion for nearer relations with Your Excellency's government, many difficulties and misfortunes might have been avoided. But it was not to be so, and I have entered into hostilities with the Argentine Government, because I considered you bound up with Brazil in the Oriental question. I feel now that the blood already shed is sufficient to wipe out mutual offences and injuries, and the time is perhaps arrived when we can put an end to this terrible war, by agreeing on the conditions of a peace, solid, lasting and honorable to all parties."

"As a man of principle and the ruler of an enlightened people, you may be assured, Mr. President, that my wishes and efforts will always be enlisted for an honorable peace, provided it give us the results we are obliged to seek for by force of arms in defence of our right. But, surely, Your Excellency cannot, under the present circumstances, propose such terms to the Allies. As representative of the Triple Alliance, I cannot offer you other terms than those stipulated in the defensive Treaty entered into by Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, and even any negotiation must be ratified by the Governments of the allied powers. Does Your Excellency still see any possible medium of settling difficulties except by the sword"?

"General, the conditions of the Triple Alliance treaty are inacceptable for me, but it is likely the allies may find it their interest to depart from the same. If not, I shall fight it out to the last behind my trenches. My dear General Mitre, such terms as you mention can never form the basis of a treaty of peace: they are calculated, rather, on the supposition that the fate of arms had been against me. In such case, it were unnecessary even to ask my consent, or to go through the formality of a treaty of peace. Your Excellency knows that the Triple alliance Treaty puts me in the case of one who gives up his arms, but this can never be except on the field of battle. It is idle to suppose I could ever sign my hand to the stipulations about frontier-limits or as respects my own person, as laid down in said Treaty. I think, General, if you were in my place you would hardly give up as beaten before trying the fate of arms.

"Your Excellency has just touched the difficulty that I alluded to. I cannot depart from the position before stated, and you are unwilling, perhaps unable, to enter on such conditions. We must, therefore, conclude that peace at present is out of the question, and resolve to push forward operations with greater vigor, as I intend to do on my part."

"But why, General, is peace out of the question? I feel myself animated with the very best intentions. If you lend your good will and great influence, we may yet arrive at an honorable arrangement. I am ready to discuss in a treaty all points that may offer any difficulty, including the question of boundaries."

"Your Excellency will comprehend that I can give you no answer on this point. It is the allied Governments that must settle it, although, for the sake of humanity and patriotism, I will do my best towards bringing about an honorable peace."

"I have no doubt you will, General. I am sure your sentiments are in keeping with the many noble qualities I frankly admit you to possess, although my adversary. As a Paraguayan I must for ever deplore the success of your arms before Uruguayana; but as a General I have to congratulate you on the ability of your tactics in triumphing over the ineptitude and cowardice of the men in command of my expeditionary army of the Uruguay. The war has, since then, been attended with great disasters and bloodshed on all sides, and I think it is our bounden duty to draw it to a close. I am happy to find that you have treated the Paraguayan prisoners in so humane a manner, and on my part I have always shown the greatest attention in my hospitals to those of the allies who fell into my hands."

"Let us change the subject, Marshal; have you seen the news from Europe?"

"Yes; that fellow Bismark and his needle-guns are doing wonders. They make war much quicker there than with us. Have you any needle-guns?"

"No; but I have one of Krupp's steel cannons, a breech-loader, that will fire 15 shots a minute, and throw the ball two miles."

"My dear General, what a pity so much ingenuity is wasted to invent weapons for the wholesale destruction of our fellows!"

"Your humane sentiments are indeed creditable; but look at the destruction you do with those d——d torpedoes."

"Well, this is another reason why we should try to come to an arrangement. But before I go——by the law, it is near two o'clock—will you send word to Flores and Polidoro that I should like to shake hands with them and ask them how the Estero Bellaco agrees with them."

The rival Generalissimos had been, up to this, sitting on the grass, and Lopez now got up, took a few turns up and down, and said:

"I am anxious for peace, but you must offer other conditions than those of the Triple Alliance treaty."

"My dear Marshal, I have already told you the matter must be submitted to the Allied Governments, but, meantime, we cannot stay military operations for one moment."

General Flores now entered the tent, and Lopez accosted him—

"I am happy to see you looking so well, but allow me in the mildest manner to say that you have been the cause of all this war, by bringing those Brazilians into the River Plate.....

"Excuse me," interrupted General Mitre, "but I cannot stand by and hear any bad language against my imperial allies."

"I was remarking," continued Lopez, "that your friend Don Venancio has embroiled all these countries, by getting the Brazilians to aid him in upsetting the Government of Montevideo."

"General Lopez," replied Flores, "you have nothing to fear for the independence of Banda Oriental, I and my valiant army will defend it if called upon. But I must say, you were the cause of those poor fellows getting killed at Paysandú, for Leandro Gomez would not have held out, but that the Blancos expected aid from Paraguay."

The aide-de-camp announced that General Polidoro declined the honor of an interview with Marshal Lopez. The conference then broke up, Lopez saying.

"I could wish, gentlemen, to shake hands with you as friends, instead of adversaries."

General Mitre thanked him, and handed him his riding-whip—"Keep this as a remembrance of me, and a testimony on my part for the good action you have done. Adieu! We shall meet again at Philippi."

Lopez in return handed his gold-headed whip to Mitre, replying—"May every good action leave a good remembrance behind."

They shook hands at 2.30 p.m. and parted, each retiring with his staff to his own lines.

N. B.—We do not believe in *clair-voyance*, much less that General Mitre has acted as special reporter for the occasion: *ergo*, the above conversation is imaginary.

LETTERS TO ONE'S WIFE.

It is an extraordinary yet admitted fact, and no insignificant a feature in the history of South American struggles, that the most authentic source of news from the battle-field is invariably to be found in some letter from a General, Colonel or army Purveyor to his wife. In the Oriental revolution in 1863 and 1864, General Flores's letters to his wife passed into the columns of every paper in town, and when people were really in doubt as to the exact locus-in-quo of the General, they repaired at once to Mrs. Flores's house, confident that the General's letter to his better-half would contain nothing but the truth.

Who can forget the memorable epistle of Cabal to his wife, conveying to her the exact account of the battle of the 24th of May? it was printed in supplements, bulletins, morning and evening papers, and in fact nobody cared a fig for the 'partes officiales' of the Commanders, so long as they know the domestic sentiments of Mr. Cabal on that memorable day.

Even the Commander-in-chief has not escaped the scathing curiosity of the public, and from the Bolsa to the top garret in the Club Progreso, the question when the steamer arrives is, what does Mrs. Mitre say, has she received her letters, where is Mr. Drago? has he seen the letters? He is watched, waited upon and interrogated as to the exact import of the uxorious correspondence of H.E. the President, just as if the President's private letters were public property. Notwithstanding that the President writes his 'parte official,' and even sends semi-private letters to the Vice-President, all ask what has he written to his wife? Such an absurd state of things is really most preposterous, and as we note the abuse is rather on the increase than anything else we call attention to the matter.

On Tuesday, when the news of the peace conference arrived, it got wind on the Bolsa that all the chasques, bulletins, and supplements were but "blarney," and that the real and best news Mrs. Anacharsis Lanuz had just received from her husband. Solveyra's hand-book was at once called into requisition to find out where Mrs. Lanuz lived, and there was a stream of people seen heading for that lady's residence. Mrs. Lanuz knew all—Mrs. Lanuz knew the name of the new president of Paraguay—Mrs. Lanuz was in everybody's mouth, and verily we believe the photographers' galleries were hunted up to see if Mrs. Lanuz's likeness could be found, that if possible she might be recognised in the street.

Now it is but right and proper that married men who are at headquarters should be acquainted with these facts, and that if they want to have their domestic correspondence rescued from the insatiable curiosity of the public, they should direct their letters to their mother or grandmother, in fact to any member of the family save their wife.

It is, however, a highly redeeming trait in the character of the Argentine public, the entire faith they put in connubial correspondence; one would imagine that an Argentine husband was incapable of writing anything save the strictest truth when addressing his wife. What nobler evidence can be adduced of the exalted tone of marital correspondence than the fact that these letters stand before all other communications from headquarters? For our part we confess that since this intense anxiety to see a wife's letter from her husband, we think it behoves all the army correspondents to at once get married and send their wives to Buenos Ayres.

Formerly President Mitre's letters to the Vice-President were much looked for, but somehow now, in this rage for wife's letters, they command little attention. We are at a loss to say whether a letter from an officer or army purveyor to any other lady instead of his wife, would be entitled to as much confidence. The question has to be tried, and therefore we recommend our esteemed friend, Dn. Anacharsis Lanuz, when next he has any startling news to communicate, to write to that distinguished patroness of Argentine literature, Dna. Juana Manso.

Argentine matrons have indeed just cause to feel proud at the very high appreciation which the public puts on the letters which they receive from their husbands. No Divorce Court is required in a country where everything a man says in his letters to his wife is decided by the verdict of the public to be as true as gospel. We hail with joy this connubial millenium, it augurs a bright happy future for all married men in general, and stamps with the guinea stamp of true morality; the candor, honor, and integrity of all husbands in the River Plate when away from their wives.

'Mattos' and 'Falstaff's' letters to the *Nacion* and *Tribuna* are both graphic and interesting; but they would be invaluable if directed to their wives instead of to the papers; then would they be treasured up as domestic records above the remotest aspersion of exaggeration. Quere—is Mattos married?

We have hardly space to remark that the more loving and endearing the letter the more attention it commands; and if any army correspondent think proper to take the hint and write to his wife, the most affectionate adjectives should always be used whenever the news is of a startling or very tall nature.

EDITOR'S TABLE

Yesterday there was a lull in the political world—no steamers, no telegrams; most people forgot the peace conference, and even the Curuzu operations, being occupied with wool, shearing, and saladero matters. The busy season is at last upon us; we meet our country friends in every street, who have come to town to buy some necessary articles for the shearing. The barraqueros are clearing out their galpones, overhauling their presses, and making every preparation for the clip; whilst the saladeristas are looking up the great English capitalists to make contracts for salted hides and tallow, and as a matter of course obtain the necessary advances. Buenos Ayres during the ensuing five months wears a gay busy aspect: the omnibuses ply with telegraphic speed through our miserable streets from plaza to plaza, the wool markets are little worlds in themselves, and the railways cannot keep trains running fast enough to bring all the passengers and cargo to town. Our office is then the busiest spot in town—our country friends call to pay up, shake hands, look at the printing-office and all the novelties on exhibition, try Medlicott's best; and then take leave of us until the ensuing year. Shopkeepers are then in their hey-day, and reel under the press of business; brokers, even the most fashionable, may be seen hurrying through the streets with small sacks of sovereigns and large parcels of paper money. The wool season is now the great epoch in Buenos Ayres, and the sheep-farmer the 'leviathan' of the day.

We gather from a gentleman intimately connected with the horse business that the Paysandu, with two schooners in tow, took up the last cargo of horses; total shipped 3,075, including about fifty or sixty mules, and without the loss of one animal. The government is still sending up forage, paying as high as $150 for maize and $700 for hay.

Gen. Mitre has for his own saddle six splendid horses, principally black; Polidoro six also, of various colours, and his escort is well mounted all on white chargers; Paunero has three, and Col. Rivas two; Hornos has six, including all his famed race-horses, the fastest in Paraguay.

The cargo of horses per Susan Beirne, consisting of 100, cost no less than $300,000. One horse for Gen. Mitre cost 30 ozs.

The Guarani will be ready in about ten days: her bow has been terribly smashed in. The workmen from Messrs. Allan & Sherman's famed ship-yard are hard at work.

The Oriental is still in the same way. The divers have been at work and got chains under her bottom, and at the first high tide it is hoped that she will be elevated. We are happy to say that the furniture in her saloon, which is of the most costly nature, has suffered nothing. The divers at work are Frenchmen.

The U.S. war steamer Kansas has left for Montevideo, where she will remain until the next mail comes from the Admiral.

Lieut.-Commander Wells of the Kansas has been promoted to the rank of Commander. We salute our gallant friend on his promotion.

The American Admiral when last heard of was at Bahia. We are happy to learn that he also has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral; he leaves there on the 20th inst. for the River Plate, touching at Rio and all intermediate ports.

The Shamokin, which is at present lying in port, drews eight feet of water, consequently it is immaterial whether Mr. Washburn receives permission or not to go up, since the water in the river is insufficient for the only American war-vessel in port to go up.

Probably the most important news of the day is the proposed sweeping reductions in the fares on the Southern Railway. We cannot too highly praise this very spirited conduct on the part of the managing committee and Mr. Banfield. There have been continued complaints sent us about the high prices charged, which as the company was only in its infancy we declined to publish. Now, however, as the road has been in working order for some time, and the manager can judge more or less of the probable trade, Mr. Banfield meets the public wishes in a proper manner by reducing his scale, which every one felt to be rather high. We prophesy for the Great Southern Railway an immense trade in the coming season, and as the company is paying great attention to meet the convenience of farmers in loading their wool, none will, where the train is at all near at hand, think of the obsolete bullock-cart. No better proof can be given of the importance of cheap fares than the Boca Railway, which before it reduced its rates hardly earned sufficient to pay its expenses, and now does as much business as any railway in the country.

One of the Corrientes papers states that Mr. Washburn, the American Minister, is on board the French gunboat Decidee. This is evidently a mistake, inasmuch as the American Minister is at present in this city, stopping at the Hotel de Provence. We are surprised that the Correntino editor could not know a Frenchman from an American citizen.

The Galileo arrived yesterday from Montevideo, but brought no mails. Verily, the Oriental postmaster must be fast asleep.

Mr. Lanuz called on us yesterday to say that his brother, in writing to his wife, did not say one word about Lopez having resigned, or a new President having been elected. The whole thing seems to be a 'bola.'

The *Pueblo* publishes a pathetic appeal to President Mitre and General Flores, asking them for God's sake to make peace, whilst the *Nacion*, at the very same time ridicules the idea of peace. Here we have two influential journals siding under different colors, one for peace and the other for war. The plain truth be told, no peace can be thought of until the allies have taken at least Curupaiti. When that mud fortress is properly stormed and in possession of the allies, then there may be some probability of terms being come to, but otherwise it is difficult to imagine how peace can be arrived at.

The new line of Corrientes steamers, said to have been started by Sor. Cabal, seems now to be all broken up. We suppose the steamers have been chartered to the army, as it seems, owing to the change in the campaign, all the steamers at Corrientes and at Paso de la Patria have been called into requisition.

Master Geo. Wilks, son of Mr. Geo. Wilks of this city, we are glad to observe, has been one of the successful competitors for prizes given in the science department, at the Newport Athenæum and Mechanics Institute. Master Geo. Wilks is studying for the profession of an architect and builder. His former tutor in Buenos Ayres was Mr. Augustus Powell: we hope Mr. Powell will turn out many more youths equally successful.

LATEST FROM HEAD-QUARTERS.

Diary of the Vanguard.

Sept. 4th. To-day had been named by the allied commanders for the grand attack on Lopez's fortified lines, and from an early hour troops were under arms, anxiously expecting the signal for assault: at about 9.15 a.m. General Caceres made a slight deploy, and coming up with the enemy a stiff encounter ensued; at first the odds were a little in favor of the enemy; but General Hornos who was in the vanguard soon came up, and with the 12th battalion of the line added much to the glory of the day. On our left General Rivas attacked the enemy with his veterans, whilst General Flores, the Commander-in-chief of the cavalry, at the head of a couple of Brazilian regiments dispersed the enemy on our right, and thus our reserve force was not called into action. The charge was simultaneous and irresistible. Nothing could withstand the impetuosity of our troops, who rushed madly on, never once pausing until the murderous fire of a Paraguayan battery on our right warned us that we had already ventured too far, and that our little force was outflanked. In this trying predicament our men displayed the greatest 'sang-froid,' never for a moment wincing under the galling fire of shot and shell, and going through the various evolutions as though upon parade. Fortunately the Paraguayans did not handle their guns so well as usual, and most of the iron missiles flew wide of us, or ploughed the ground harmlessly at our feet. Thus far all went well, and our men flushed with victory were already forming for an attack which was to crown all the exploits of the morning, when we received orders to retire, thus losing the fruits of what we had so gloriously wrested from the enemy. Although at the moment any other order would have been more acceptable, in obedience to superior command we fell back to our old position, with the consolation of having at least done something for the future; we had chastised the enemy, examined the ground, studied their position, and actually felt the impotency of their batteries, thus paving the way for the grand attack, which must shortly come off. Our loss has been slight. From General Caceres's command, 1 serjeant killed and 2 privates wounded; in Colonel Rivas' corps 4 killed, and I cannot say how many more wounded. Notwithstanding the active part taken by the Hornos division, the General only reports the loss of a few horses disabled by the Paraguayan rockets. Our loss, seven in all, appears the less when we reflect how long we were exposed to the fire of the Paraguayan batteries. Meantime the enemy must have suffered severely; they have left many dead on the field, and Flores in his brilliant charges took eleven prisoner. The remainder of the day and night was passed in a continual cross-fire.

5th. To-day the firing continues with slight intermission: towards evening a Paraguayan outpost was surprised and made prisoners by the Brazilians.

6th. Everything very quiet; one or two shots only have been exchanged.

7th. To-day, the anniversary of Brazilian independence, was ushered in with a grand "salvo" in our allied camp, and so great was the row kept up during the day that Lopez mistook these peaceful displays for more warlike demonstrations, and replied to them

so hot and heavy as in a short time to place five or six of our friends "hors de combat." Between 8 and 9 p.m. we were aroused by a sharp musketry fire in the direction of Curupaiti, and many asserted that Porto Alegre was better employed than firing salutes. Mitre left to-day for the fleet; he and Tamandaré are probably arranging a plan of attack. Nothing is yet known; time will tell.

8th. Early this morning our extreme flanks opened fire on the opposing lines. Sharpshooting continues during the remainder of the day, but without any apparent result. The great event of the day has been the return of two Correntino prisoners who, whilst on outpost duty some ten or twelve days since, were surprised and taken prisoners by the enemy.

A Paraguayan also passed over: they all appear to be suffering much from hunger; their intellects seem much debilitated by their late sufferings, and to our questions they make the most absurd replies; no importance can be attached to what they say, they all agree that large reinforcements are being despatched to Curupayti.

9th. Last night hostilities commenced and were kept up until dawn this morning, when the enemy became more quiet; the day was passed in moving some artillery and few corps of infantry to Curuzú: they are incorporated with the Baron's army.

10th. To-day some 40 or 50 wounded Correntinos including some officers left for Corrientes, where they are sure to meet with every attention, here it is otherwise, the doctors do not consider it part of their duty, and but few are found to act the 'good Samaritan'.

The Entre Riano contingent of 100 and odd men arrived at Itapiru on 6th inst: the 1st. corps of the national army is under review since yesterday, and has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march. The hour is fast approaching when some great move must be made, the fleet have been freighted with 30,000 rations for the Paraguay river, and the Generalisimo has promised General Caceres to reinforce the Correntino division, the news has given great satisfaction.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS.

WEEKLY REPORTS for 'STANDARD.'

LOBOS.

Sept. 18, 1866.

Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood.—None. The price of good flocks will be, after shearing, $30 to $35, and very few offered for sale.

Señaling done.—Very good, and the average increase from 25 to 30 per cent. The lambs are strong and wholesome and sheep look well.

Land rented or sold.—None whatever. One place called Rosa to rent or for sale—Mr. Ascuenaga is the owner—people don't like it, I suppose because it is dear; it is not quite half a league.

Births, marriages, or deaths in neighborhood (foreigners only).—None.

News in the town.—Biscuits, $47; twine, $250; shears, $220 per dozen. The enrolling is over, and the horse-fever subsided.

State of Camps, &c.—Good, never better, plenty of water and grass, and flocks very fat; shearing to commence about 15th; Don Marcos Paz and Mr. Cascallares commence first; the price will be about 45 per hundred.

Peone's wages, and if wanted—$250 to $300 per month; wages are rising; hands are scarce, and your agent can find employment for several hundred.

Price of Stock—Capones $45; sheep, before shearing, none to be had; cattle about 45 to 50 the cut; horses scarce and worth from 350 to 400; mares $40 by the cut.

ESTACION FREYRE.

Sept. 18, 1866.

Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood.—About 800 fat wethers sold by an Irishman at $50; others have sold at $45.

Señaling done.—Very little increase this year; not over 10 per cent. in the flocks. The spring lambing will be insignificant.

Land rented or sold.—None. Puestos are offered at $3,000 a year, but no one bids for them.

Births, marriages, or deaths in neighborhood (foreigners only).—No marriages; the neighbors seem afraid of a bad season. No deaths; the climate being very healthy.

News in town.—Two shanties have been put up; and the engineer says he is going to build the new Freyre Station.

State of camps, etc.—In prime condition; grass and thistles higher here than anywhere else. The flocks are fat, but were fatter last year: not much scab.

Peon's wages, and if wanted.—$300 a month. Shearing begins on the 1st October, and hands will be in great demand, at $50 to $60 per 100 sheep shorn.

General remarks.—Times very quiet: no vagabonds, no horse-stealing. We have had rain at intervals.

WASHING AND PREPARING WOOL FOR MARKET.

The season for sheep shearing is at hand, and a most important season it is. Important to the farmer, important to the wool dealer, important to the manufacturer, important to the merchant, and important to every one who wears a woollen garment. How much wool will be produced the coming season? How far will it go toward supplying our wants? How little shall we want from foreign countries? How much gold will be retained at home which went last year to foreign countries to pay for wool? These are very important questions and not easily answered. There is one very important question, and one which the farmer can answer for himself. The question is, how do you intend to put your wool upon the market the coming season? On the correct answer to this question depends the ready sale of the farmer's wool at the best prices.

Farmers must bear in mind that buyers will examine more closely and cautiously the coming season than they did last. Dead wool stuffed inside of fleeces will be ferreted out; tags left on, or if taken off and put inside of fleeces, will not be so likely to escape detection as in past years while half washed fleeces, or wool sent to market by those who have allowed their sheep to run so long that the fleece is about as full of yolk as though it had never been washed, cannot be sold for merchantable wool, but must be sold at a discount. Farmers who take good care of their wool will find that this year they will have less reason than ever to complain that well washed wool sells for no more than that which is not more than half washed, or that wool, with four times the requisite amount of string will bring as good a price as wool which is done up with just the right quantity.

We wonder what the Wool Manufacturers Association have been doing that they have not offered premiums for the best production and condition. We can conceive of nothing that would stimulate the farmers so much to produce good wool and put it upon the market in good condition as these premiums.

But whether or not the farmers are stimulated to the production of good wool, in good condition, by a spirit of emulation induced by competition for prizes, we can assure them that fleeces well washed, well tagged, and honestly put up, will bring much better prices than wool handled carelessly or dishonestly.

Farmers ought also to be a little more economical in the use of string. Some of them endeavor to obtain the heaviest and blackest string they can find; this they cut in uniform lengths, using too much by half for their largest fleeces for which their string is cut. When these strings are used for the smaller fleeces, the long dangling ends blacken the wool to such an extent that the string is much more prominent than the wool. Farmers must not be surprised if buyers refuse to pay the same price for wool with heavy strings that they pay for wool with light strings only just sufficient to confine the fleece.

In order to obviate much of the difficulty that exists with reference to washed and unwashed wool, some advocate the doing away entirely with washing sheep. We have always been an advocate for washing, and we have not yet seen any reason for changing our opinion. For if the sheep are not all washed, all unwashed wool will not be alike, neither will all farmers take the same pains to keep their wool clean. If the same indiscriminate practice of buying should be continued under such a system, there would be as many systems of deception and fraud practiced as at present. We wish it to be understood that although we have enumerated such a number of practices of deception in the washing and doing up of wool, yet we do not believe that farmers are any more dishonest than any other class of men.

But we advocate washing the sheep before shearing upon the principle of economy. Unwashed wool will, upon an average, shrink one-third more than wool washed upon the sheep. It costs, upon an average, to convey wool from the farmer to the manufacturer, two cents per pound. If all the wool raised in the United States were put upon the market unwashed, we should have, during the coming season, not less than 150,000,000 pounds. Of this there would be 50,000,000 pounds more grease and dirt than if it had been washed upon the sheep, and this would cost, for transportation, $1,000,000. Nearly all imported wool comes in a very dirty, unwashed state. A large amount will contain 50 per cent more grease and dirt than if it was washed before shearing. This imported wool costs about 4 cents per pound to bring it from the place of production to the place of consumption, so that it might be fairly estimated that we should have to pay $2,000,000 for the transportation of dirt. We think this waste of property is worthy the serious consideration of the farmer, and is not unworthy the attention of the public generally.—*N. York World.*

FOREIGN SETTLERS IN SANTA FE.

Santa Fe, Sept. 16th.

To the Editors of the *Standard*,

Gentlemen,

Since you published my letter of the 6th inst, on the matter of the land laws in our province, I have received a copy of the latest codes on this subject, which in some degree alter those previously referred to. The last law relating to the sale of fiscal or government lands has been sanctioned by the Provincial Legislature on the 27th of August last, *i.e.*, about three weeks ago; and in a few days I hope to be able to send you a translation of it.

Besides this, the provincial government has passed a law for the establishment of an agricultural colony in that part of the Gran Chaco called La Soledad. This law bears date 17th of August, 1866. On the 23rd of the same month another law was passed, for the establishment of two other colonies in the cantons of Sunchales and Cayastacito, to the north of this province. A fourth colony is to be established in the neighbourhood of San Jose de la Esquina; and two others, to be called respectively 3 de Febrero and the 9 de Julio, in the department of Rosario, on the extreme south-east frontier line of the province. Of all these I shall give your readers a synopsis in as short a time as I can get through them.

Your obedient servant,

CIVIS ARGENTINUS.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

REMARKABLE INTERVIEW WITH COUNT BISMARCK.

Berlin correspondence of the Paris 'Presse.'—On the eve of the Convention of Gastein, Count de Bismarck was on his way to that town from Ratisbonne. He, however, stopped at Saltzburg, where he met, on the 24th June, with Baron de Pfordten, First Minister to the King of Bavaria. This interview took place by appointment, and the subject of conversation was the more curious and significant from the circumstances in which the two statesmen of Prussia and Bavaria were then placed. The fact must not be forgotten that Count de Bismarck was on his way to Gastein, with the object of treating in a friendly manner with Francis Joseph on the question of the Government and partition of the Duchies of the Elbe. Count de Bismarck commenced by declaring that war between Prussia and Austria was inevitable, and would not be long before breaking out. The most immediate interests of the Secondary States of Germany, therefore, required that, in view of that eventuality, those Powers should at once adopt a line of conduct. The quarrel, observed Count de Bismarck, would be simply a duel between Austria and Prussia, which would in no way compromise the interests of the Germanic Confederation, and especially those of the Secondary States; if these consent to remain quiet spectators of the struggle between the two great Powers. Nothing would be more easy for the Secondary Powers, continued M. de Bismarck, for Prussia does not think of extending her power beyond the line of the Main. In any case, added the cunning Minister of William I., the decision would not be long delayed. Austria, he continued with an air of indifference, is not prepared for a war; she canot even support one, for she has not the means. "A single encounter between the Austrian and Prussian armies—a single great battle, will place Prussia in a position to dictate the conditions of peace." M. de Pfordten, who hitherto had maintained a great reserve, for in the struggle which was preparing Bavaria had never been in accord with Prussia, objected to Count de Bismark that the neutrality of the Secondary States of Germany appeared to him very difficult to maintain, precisely because the intention of the Prussian Government might be to fight the great battle on Saxon soil. That reply did not disconcert Count de Bismark. He answered that his Government had "resolved to circumscribe the war, and to localize it on the frontier of Silesia," which, he added, would be very practicable, not only in his own personal opinion, but also according to the judgment of the most competent military authorities who had been consulted on the subject. Thus, the Secondary States, in openly proclaiming their neutrality would powerfully aid in restricting the battleground, and would find in their own attitude the guarantee of their interests and the certainty that the war would not exceed the limits of a duel between Austria and Prussia. 'Bavaria,' continued M. de Bismarck, "has a principal interest in considering and not losing sight of that capital eventuality, for she would be the first to enjoy the inheritance of Austria in the future position of Southern Germany." At that unexpected proposition M. de Pfordten, who is a man of honor and does not sport so lightly with his neighbor's property—M. de Pfordten declared to Count de Bismarck that he was, to his great regret, under the impossibility of discussing his proposals either as a private individual or as Minister of the King of Bavaria, and was compelled to put an end to the conversation.

THE STEAMER SOLIS.

To the Editors of the *Standard*,

Gentlemen,

Having seen some few days since a few remarks relative to the perfect arrangements on board Messrs. Matti's steamers, and whilst conceding the justice of such remarks, you will allow me to offer a word of praise in favour of the steamer Solis, belonging to Alvares y Risso. Having had occasion to travel in this boat several times lately, I feel great pleasure in testifying to the extreme comfort and neatness on board—everything really admirable. And of the captain (Don Adolfo Flores) it is only necessary to say he is both a seaman and a gentleman.—Yours truly,

'UN INGLES,'

B. Ayres, Sept. 18th.

ON 'CHANGE.

September 19, 1866.

Paper price of ounces,	403½
Do. sovereigns,	123
First and only price of patacons	25 20
Cash sales, 27,945.	

Patacons sold in the liquidation at 25.30, and about three o'clock ruled as stiff as if the Government was about to make a new emission; in fact, as it was known that the paper money project was to be discussed to-night, and that the Provincial Government was lending all its influence to the emission of four millions convertible paper money, based on the National Government treasury bills, many rumors were afloat, and gold sympathised with the general feeling. The project to be discussed to-night we learn, on due inquiry, is no other than that of Mr. Rom's, who in order to make his scheme acceptable had not only modified it, but also added two important articles—namely: "Article 8. The bank shall employ this emission in the discounting of bills and premissory notes, with two responsible signatures, and, in no case, can advance on mortgage, public funds, or any other shares or stocks, nor make any loans to Governments. Art. 9. The preceding Article being solely to prevent the Bank from advancing on securities difficult to be realized, the Bank can discount Custom House bills and National or Provincial Treasury bills at a fixed period, but only to the amount which the Directors shall think convenient for the advancement of the interests of the Bank.

The preceding articles embrace the questions at present before the Government respecting the taking up of the Treasury bills issued by the National Government. The dicussion of this measure is watched with much anxiety by the brokers, and it is generally believed that it will be passed.

There was very little done in specie to-day:

For Thursday,	13,000	25	20
Saturday;	14,900	25	20
Sept. 30,	60,000	25	25

The news about peace, although not much believed in, has evidently stiffened National Bonds. To-day 5,000 sold at 41, at which price they closed firm. Mr. Lanus showed on the Bolsa to-day the letter which had been received from his brother, and which caused such a sensation: there is not one word in it about Lopez having resigned or a new President having been elected; it merely contains what everybody read in the boletins.

Exchange on Rio is quoted at 35 milreis, and on England it has at last opened, the rate being from 49½ to 49 1/2. We hear that at the latter rate bills have been passed, but not for a very large amount. Still, the rate has a decided upward appearance, and it is said on the Bolsa many parties are beginning to draw against future wool purchases.

The Galileo arrived to-day: up to 3 o'clock no one had come ashore from her. There is some question, it appears, between the consignee and the agent about quarantine charges, but these, we suppose, only affect the goods consigned to Montevideo.

The Cosmos, from Corrientes, with later dates, was announced at 3 o'clock; there is nothing very particularly new; no fighting, and things in the same statu quo. Nothing whatever is said about Porto Alegre, and Curupaiti still stands.

In wool contracts nothing transpired to-day, and no new contracts made.

Messrs. Tay and Upton have placed the British barque St. Andrew on the berth, to load for New York.

Messrs. H. A. Green and Co. have chartered the Italian barque Eden to load for Antwerp, at current rates.

The Brazilian flag-ship Nitheroy arrived to-day from Montevideo. She brings no mails.

In the plazas very little doing.

Dry hides and sheepskins in steady demand. About 4,000 camp hides sold at 110, and 700 dozen sheepskins at from 140 to 170 per dozen. 10,000 qq. jerked beef at 12 and 15 rls. 3,000 dry hides, 22lbs., 35 1/2 rls. 1,000 dry hides, 25lbs 38 1/2 rls.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO,

99½ Calle Reconquista.

Italian steamer Tevere, on Friday, at 5 p.m., for Montevideo.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.,

30 Calle Cangallo.

The steamer Rio Paraná, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and Uruguay ports.

The steamer Ibicuy, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports. From the Railway Station 25 de Mayo.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership trading in Chascomus under the name of J. S. Wyllie & C., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Myles S. King remaining with full power to collect all debts due to the firm.

August 23rd, 1866.

J. S. WYLLIE & CO.

In reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned beg to announce that they have purchased the stock and good-will of the late firm of J. S. Wyllie & Co., the business of which will now be carried on under the name of M. S. King & Co.

Chascomus, August 23, 1866.

M. S. KING,

131,3p,d&w,s20 ARISTIDES SACRISTE.

Loteria de la Beneficencia de Santa Fé.

PREMIO MAYOR 11,200 PATACONES.

La loteria que sale á circulacion es compuesta de cuatro y medio millares con mil y quinientas suertes, á diez patacones el billete, dividido en décimos.

SE JUEGA EL 11 DE AGOSTO.

SUERTES.

1 de	11,200	patacones.
1 de	2,000	"
1 de	1,000	"
1 de	500	"
3 de	200	"
3 de	100	"
5 de	50	"
10 de	30	"
15 de	20	"
540 de	15	"
920 de	10	"

1,500 suertes ó 15,000 décimos en 4½ millares

Rosario, Setiembre 20, 1866.

LA NUEVA EMPRESA.

R. HOE y CIA.,

FABRICANTES DE

MAQUINAS DE IMPRIMIR,

con uno y dos cilindros y formas giratorias,

PRENSAS CON PRIVILEGI DE ADAMS,

PRENSAS DE WASHINGTON Y DE SMITH,

MAQUINAS DE DAR TINTA, &C.

Todo lo relativo á las artes de imprimir en tipos, planchas de cobre, litografía y encuadernacion lo mismo que

SIERRAS DE ACERO,

Maquinas de Vapor, todo género de Maquinaria, Instrumentos y Aparatos de Hierro colado, Bronce, etc.

Agentes en Buenos Ayres—M. G. & E. T. Mulhall.

FUNDICION DE TIPOS PARA IMPRENTA.

Todas clases de Tipos, Materiales de Bronce, etc., etc., para imprenta, hechos on la Fundicion de Tipos de

BRUCE, NUEVA YORK.

Agentes en Buenos Ayres—M. G. & E. T. MULHALL.

REMATES

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

De un terreno en el Tigre, con 100 varas de frente á la calle principal.

El Domingo 23 del corriente, a las 12 en punto del dia, se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado el terreno arriba designado, situado sobre la calle principal que conduce al puerto con cien varas de frente y docientas de fondo, lindando con las propiedades de los Sres. Limariño y Madrid, cuya venta se efectuará en fracciones ó en un solo lote, al gusto de los compradores. 118..xp. s.18.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En su casa, calle de Potosi No. 70.

De muebles.

El martes 25 del corriente, a las 11 en punto de la mañana, se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, los muebles y objetos siguientes: un piano perpendicular de jacaranda, un id. orizontal, dos camas de caobe, sillas, escritorios, camas de fierro, roperos de pino, cómodas, mesas, sofaes de caoba y crin, mesas con piocra marmol, cuadros, rinconeras y porcion de muebles de uso, que estarán a la vista.

Al mismo tiempo.

Un loto de tablazon de pino de una y dos pulgadas. 119..xp. s.18.

Steam Coal.

A small lot on sale at Barracas. Apply to JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,

124..3p,s19 Calle San Martin No 56.

Indian Rubber Goods, etc.

A variety of propelling Pencils, rubber and gold, pen and pencil case combined, silver slide penholders, all rubber cases with gold pens; Button-hole cutters, (a new invention), Rustic Frames for pictures, (a new and pretty article); gold pens, large and small; a new supply of Smith & Wilson's Patent Pocket Revolvers.

MACKERN BROTHERS.

130..6,p,s19 San Martin 44.

General Post-Office.

List of newspapers and other printed matter found without any direction among the European mails of the 12th inst.—La Politica 6 Nos.; La Gironde 6 do.; La Corona, evening edition, 10 do.; La Corona, morning edition, 14 do.; Gazette de France, L'Imprimerie, Gaceta de Madrid, Tutelar, Cork Examiner, Boston Morning Journal, Border Advertiser, Berliner Reform, Berliner Fremden, 1 each; St Gallen Blätter. 2 do.; Tagblatt St. St. Gallen, 1 package; Petit Journal, 1 do. Magazines: Revue des Cours Littéraire, 6 Nos.; Revista Hispano-Americano, 1 do.; La Monde Illustré, 1 do.

Those who consider themselves with a right to the abovementioned publications can obtain them at the newspaper distribution office. In the package containing 14 Nos. of the Corona de Barcelona two whole Nos. of the Madrid Lottery have been found, as also the extract of the 27th July, 1866.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 19th, 1866.

EX DE VREDE FROM LONDON.

The Consignees of the following cargo to order are requested to communicate their names to the Consignees of the vessel.

F. N. G. .....One quarter cask.
S. H. & Co. .....Eighteen packages.
F. .....Twenty-six packages.

MOORE, PUNCH, & TUDOR, Consignees.

114 | 3p,s18

Daniel M'Namara,

(Late of Park House, Limerick, Ireland).

The above named is requested to call at or send his address to this Consulate, or any person acquainted with him or his whereabouts.

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, Sept. 15, 1866.

113 | 3p,s18.

British Library

The Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to this Institution will be held on Friday, the 21st inst., at Eight o'clock precisely, in the rooms of the society.

N.B.—An auction for the sale of duplicate copies of various works by popular authors, including a new and complete edition of Scott's Waverley Novels, will be held after the meeting.

Hood's Comic History of England.

The present possessor of this work (a well-worn edition) will confer a great favor on its owner, to whom it is of inestimable value, by delivering it at No. 205 Maipú. Please find H. White written on the fly-leaf. 74 | 6p,s13

Furnished Apartments.

For single Gentlemen, at calle Cuyo No. 6. 128..1m,s19

To Let,

A neatly Furnished Room [altos], for a single gentleman. Apply at 258 Calle Florida. 123 | 5p,s18

To Let,

The Modern Dwelling-house, 398 Calle Temple, containing six rooms, with boarded floors and papered, kitchen, outhouses, &c., two patios, garden, algibe, and well. Apply at 396, next door. 121 | 6p,s18

To Let.

A Furnished Room, with or without board, 7 squares from the Southern Railway. Apply at 151 Calle Comercio. 101 | 6p,s16

To Let.

In the northern suburbs, two squares from the Retiro, and four from the Railway Station, rooms suitable for single gentlemen or for a small family in an English house. Locality healthy and pleasant. Apply on the premises, No. 407 (corner of Santa Fé and Artes. 71 | 6p,s13

To Rent.

Two Good Puestos for Sheep, to be rented for a term of years, in the Partido Viente-Cinco de Mayo, on the Estancia Mohello, 16 leagues from the Villa Mercedes, 7 from Chivilcoy, and 5 from the town of the 25 de Mayo. Apply to Messrs. Barry & Walker, B. Ayres; or to Mr. Edward Morrogh, on the estancia. 100 | 6p,s15

Wanted.

A situation by a respectable German girl, is a good sempstress, will assist in household affairs; has the best references. Call at 132 calle Corrientes. 125..3p,s19

Wanted.

A smart Youth having a knowledge of the drapery trade, and who may be able to speak Spanish. Apply 66 Piedad. 127..6p,s19

Wants a Situation,

A Young Englishman just arrived is open for a situation as Steward in town or camp, he understands his business thoroughly and is well recommended. Apply 'X.,' this office. 3p,s18

Cook and Coachman.

A Married Couple wish for an engagement, the Woman as a Cook, and the Man can make himself useful as Coachman or at out-door work. Apply at 238 Calle Defensa. 115 | 3p,s18

Wanted Immediately.

A general Female Servant. Apply at 86 Calle del Parque. 116 | 3p,s18

General Clerk.

Wanted immediately, in an English Commercial house in this city, must be thoroughly experienced in the business of this place and understand both English and Spanish. A good Salary to a capable party. Apply 'L. J.,' at Mackern's Library. 103 | 6p,s15

Wanted Immediately.

A lady who is about to take her family to the country for the summer months is desirous of engaging a governess capable of teaching English, piano, &c. A comfortable home and permanent situation guaranteed.

Apply 173 Calle Piedras. 90..6p s14

Wanted.

A Housemaid, apply at 305 Calle Santiago del Estero, near Calle San Juan. 88 | 6p,s14

FOR GUALEGUAY.

PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

BRITISH STEAMER POLLUX,

CAPTAIN DAVIS,

Will leave this on Sunday morning, 23rd inst., calling off Zarate to land passengers.

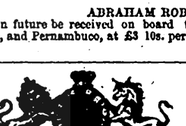
TARIFF:—

Camara.		Proa.	
Gualeguay....	$f.16	Gualeguay....	$f.8.
Zarate.....	4	Zarate.....	2.
Freight.....	$f.6 per Ton.		

Small parcels will be received in the Agency up to Five o'Clock on Saturday, 22nd inst. For further particulars apply at the Agency, 67 Calle 25 de Mayo.

HENRY DOWSE.

111 | 6p,s16



STEAMER GUARANI.

COMPAÑIA ANONIMA,

RIO PARANA.

From Buenos Ayres to Corrientes, calling at all intermediate ports,

Steamer GUARANI,

Capt. HUNTER.

Great reduction in Freight and Passage.

Fifteen per Cent. on Cargo, and Twenty per Cent. in price of passage less than any other steamer on the same route.

For full particulars apply at the Agency of the above-named steamer, Reconquista, No. 20, opposite the Colon Theatre.

ADOLFO PEREZ.

Bass Ale,

ON DRAUGHT AND IN BOTTLE,

AT

THE CASINO.

37 xp m7

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet "Arno," Ritchie Curlewis, Commander, will leave this port for Montevideo and R. de Janeiro, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1866. At Rio de Janeiro the Arno will meet with and will transfer to one of the Company's Transatlantic Packets Passengers and Freight for the following Ports, viz., Bahia, Pernambuco, St. Vincent (Cape de Verd Islands), Lisbon, and Southampton.

Passengers by this vessel are requested to embark before Four p.m. on the above-named day, as the "Arno" will leave precisely at that hour.

For information as regards Rates of Passage, of Freights, &c., please apply at the Agency of the Company, 77 Calle 25 de Mayo.

ABRAHAM ROBINSON.

Cargo will in future be received on board the Arno for Rio, Bahia, and Pernambuco, at $3 10s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 27.]

NORTH ATLANTIC—CANARY ISLANDS.

Fixed Light on Pechiguera Point, Lanzarote Island.

The Minister of Marine at Madrid has given notice, that on and after the 25th day of July, 1866, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Pechiguera Point, the southwest extreme of Lanzarote Island.

The light will be a FIXED white light, at an elevation of 51 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 12 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the fourth order.

The tower is 31 feet high, slightly conical, dark grey with a green lantern, and stands in lat. 28° 50' 66'' N., long. 13° 52' 10'' West of Greenwich.

Harbour Lights at Port Naos.

Also, that on the 15th day of August, 1866, two FIXED RED harbour lights instead of the present beacons, will be established at Port Naos, on the east side of the island.

The lower light will be 50 yards from the shore, 35 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible at a distance of 6 miles. The upper light will be about 125 yards farther inland, 47 feet high, and visible 7 miles. The lights in line lead through the south-east entrance to Port Naos, but the channel is narrow, and should not be taken by a stranger without a pilot.

AMERICA—SOUTH-EAST COAST.

Light Vessel near the Panela Reef, Rio de la Plata.

The Captain of the Port of Montevideo has given notice, that on the 16th day of March, 1866, a light vessel was placed at about a cable N.N.W. half W. from the Panela Reef, near Montevideo, in the Rio de la Plata. The light is a FIXED white light, 17 or 18 feet above the sea, and visible 5 or 6 miles.

By Command of their Lordships,

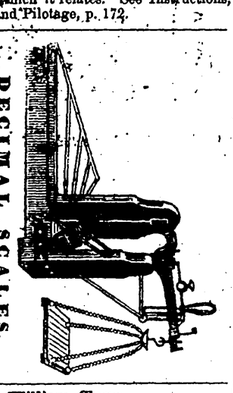
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS.

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, May 29, 1866.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Canary Islands, No. 1894; Fuerteventura, No. 1880; Lanzarote, No. 1862; Rio de la Plata, No. 2644; and South America, East Coast, Sheet 7, No. 2622. Also, South American Pilot, Part I., p. 181.

The substance of this notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page, of the Sailing Directions to which it relates. See Instructions, Navigation, and Pilotage, p. 172.



91 | 8p,s18 1 MANTELS & PFEIFFER, 48 Calle Florida.

DECIMAL SCALES. A large Assortment of Scales, in all sizes up to 2,500 lbs. warranted of best quality, American and German, will be found always on hand at the undersigned.

William Clegg,

(Who arrived at Buenos Ayres about January or February last).

Joseph Pembroke.

The above named are requested to call at or send their address to this Consulate, or any person who is acquainted with their whereabouts.

CONSTANT SANTA MARIA, H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.

A Splendid Opportunity.

Adjoining the port of San Pedro, on the Paraná, will be sold unreservedly, by the present owner, who retires to Europe.

Six flocks fine Mestiza Sheep, containing about 10 to 12 thousand, with the corresponding proportion of Rams. The whole of the establishment is in thorough repair. The lands, which are of the finest quality in this province, are held under lease for an unexpired term of five years from the month of February next.

Apply in San Pedro at Sr. Pagardoy's, and in town at Mr. Moore's, 45 Calle Reconquista. 75 | 10p,s14

SHERRIES.

On sale, at Milligan & Williamson's 148 Calle Piedad, the first-class Sherries, 'London Club,' and 'Palma,' in small casks. 126..1m,s19

Just Received.

EX S.S. NEWTON,

A fresh supply of Drapery Goods, suitable for the present and coming seasons.

64, 66 & 68—PIEDAD—64, 66 & 68,

128..15p,d&w,s19

DANL. FRUGONI,

SWORN ATTORNEY AND GENERAL TRANSLATOR,

Has removed his office from 31 Calle Bolivar to 75 Calle Rivadavia. 117 | 9p,s18

La Bienhechora del Plata

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVINGS FUND ASSOCIATION.

Guaranteed by National Bonds at 6 per cent. consolidated. For the formation of Capitals, annuities, Incomes, &c. Authorised by special decree of the National Government dated May 7, 1864.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE.

Sr. Don José Maria Cantilo.

Consulting Committee

Sr. Don Antonio C. Cambaceres.
,, Jorge Temperley
,, Ambrosio P. Lezica
,, Enrique Peltzer
Dr. Don Francisco Alcobendas

INSPECTOR GENERAL IN THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICS.

Sr. Don Jorge Perey.

RESIDENCE.

Calle Piedad 118 [2nd. altos.]

BANKERS.

The Provincial Bank.

Condition on the 31st Aug., 1866.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.

$ 2,008,072 21c. silver

Number of Policies—1786,

Bonds purchased 357,092:81 silver.

The Bienhechora offers three various modes of Insurance to its subscribers: 1st, with the loss of capital by the death of the Insured party; 2nd, without loss of capital in said event; 3rd, with more compound interest.

In the first form the Insured party has a right:

1. To compound interest on the bonds purchased with the capitals received by the Company.
2. To a proportionate share of the capitals and interest of those who die in their respective sections.
3. To a proportionate share of the capitals and Interests of forfeited subscriptions.
4. To a proportion of gains resulting from increased value of the National Bonds acquired by the inversion of funds.

In the second form the Insured claims:

1. Compound interest on the National Bonds purchased by the Association.
2. A proportionate share of the interest due on all the Capitals of those who die in the respective sections, which capitals are returned to the subscribers.
3. A proportion of the interest due on forfeited shares.
4. A proportionate share of the profits arising from the increased value of the National Bonds, acquired by the inversion of funds.

Finally, in the third form, gives a right to the corresponding interest produced by the Bonds purchased with their subscriptions, and the successive reinvestment of such interest, effected quarterly, when the coupons are paid up by the public treasury.

So marvellous are the benefits arising from the employment of Capitals in Public Funds, assisted by the combinations effected by "La Bienhechora," based upon the Mortality Tables of Deparcieux, and the interest produced by the 6 per cent. Consolidated Bonds, that taking for a model, the result given by other companies established precisely in the same form and basis, but with an accumulative interest much inferior to that gained by the "Bienhechora", that it is enabled to present as positive the following tables showing the gradual progression of capitals for a subscription of:—

100 Silver Dollars annually, with loss of Capital through the death of the Insured.

	in 5 y'rs.	in 10 y'rs.	in 15 y'rs.	in 20 years	in 25 years
On the head of a child					
from 1 day to 1 year.	1200	4350	9800	21600	50000
Do do 1 year to 2	990	3340	8270	18480	40000
Do do 2 " to 3	950	3230	7970	17470	37500
Do do 3 " to 4	950	3130	7870	17080	36500
Do do 4 " to 15	950	3030	7770	17000	36000
Do of a person from					
15 years to 20	950	3030	7770	16900	35800
Do do 20 " to 30	950	303.	7870	17100	36800
Do do 30 " to 40	950	3030	7970	17500	39500
Do do 40 " to 50	990	3340	8270	19480	53000

100 Silver Dollars annually without loss of Capital in any event, will obtain:

	in 5 y'rs.	in 10 y'rs.	in 15 y'rs	in 20 years	in 25 years
On the head of a child					
from 1 day to 1 year.	1050	3750	8600	18500	43000
Do do 1 year to 2	870	2950	7300	16000	34600
Do do 2 " to 3	840	2850	7100	15100	32800
Do do 3 " to 4	840	2750	7000	14900	31900
Do do 4 " to 15	840	2650	6900	14700	31400
Do of a person from					
15 years to 20	840	2650	6900	14600	31200
Do do 20 " to 30	840	2650	7000	14900	33200
Do do 30 " to 40	840	2650	7100	15100	35500
Do do 40 " to 50	870	2 50	7300	17000	38000

Notice.

The new company for grinding corn by steam-power will commence operations from date.

P. HALBACK, MANAGER.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 10, 1866.

96 | 8p,s11

Alfalfa Seed

Of superior quality, gathered in Clark's Chacra, sold at a reasonable price, Calle Mejico, No. 41.

11 | 12p,s4

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43 MARK LANE, LONDON.

BANK NOTES,
CHEQUES, DRAFTS,
CERTIFICATES, BONDS,
SHARE PLATES, BANKERS
AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS,
All usual Patterns supplied for
JOINT-STOCK
BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GENERAL EXPORTERS

To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Wire, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,

FOR SALE OR CONSUMPTION.

1y,1pm,s13

Mensagerias del Comercio.

Para Cañuelas y el Monte.

Los abajo firmados, tenemos el honor de participar al Respetable Público Bonaerense, que hemos establecido una Mensageria para viajar de la Capital á Cañuelas y al Monte, prometiendo el mas exacto servicio, y haciéndonos responsables de su cumplimiento y buen trato posible. Nuestras galeras serán tiradas por caballos al pecho. La Ajencia en Buenos Ayres, calle Victoria No. 243; en Cañuelas en la Agencia de D. Felipe de los Santos y en el Monte, en la Confitoria de los Sres. Arata: principiará á salir el 1.° de Agosto de la Estacion Moron.

El órden de las salidas, es—

De Buenos Ayres, 1, 7, 13, 19, y 25.

Regresos: Del Monte. el—4, 10, 16, 22 y 28.

BYRTOLO SOLIBnN Y Ca.

j.24 Empresarios.

Mensagerias Union Argentina.

Los Empresarios de estas mensagerias, a isa al publico que desde el 19 del presente saldraatlas diligencias los dias nones en el tren de las curoa de la tarde á dormir á Mercedes para de allí salir á las siete de la mañana y llegar al Salto á las 5 de la tarde.

Buenos Ayres, Mayo 18, 1866.

Morgando, Tavares y Senar.

134—9p m20

LA FAVORECIDA.

Diligencia para San Vicente y Las Flores.

Tocando en los Puntes Siguientes.

Establecimiento de D. Pedro Sosa, Posta de D. Segundo Farias, Establecimiento de D. Pascual y D. Isidoro Videla, Puente de Torreros, Establecimiento de D. Greg

REMATE
POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En su casa, calle de Potosi No. 70.

De 101 Carneros Padres y 24 ovejas de la Raza Negretti, introducidos por el Sr. Don Luis Künde, socio de los Sres Künde y Sohn en Collterg, Pomerania.

El Jueves 20 del corriente á las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado los animales arriba designados y cuya clasificacion es como sigue:

3 carneros de la cabaña Grissi en Mecklenburg suyo orijen es de la de Hostitz fundada 1834. números 83, 195 y 414

13 carneros padres de Cambs, Mecklenburg, fundada con introducciones directas de España el Siglo XVIII, nums. 222, 307, 438; 273. 585, 421, 360, 275, 375, 424, 454, 129, 497.

3 ovejas de Cambs, nums. 906, 943 y 944.

13 carneros de la cabaña Mierendorf, Mecklenburg, originaria de Hostitz en 1830, nums. 137, 123, 34, 48, 84, 39, 116, 100, 20, 8, 191, 40 y 43.

2 carneros padres de 'Tucho,' Conde de Kleist, orijen de las de Chaenna y Horrah pertenecientes al Emperador de Austrianums. 137 y 190.

2 ovejas de Tucho, nums. 282, 308, 347, 349, 374, 412, 419, 423 y 435.

22 carneros padres de 'Terbin,' originarios de Hotitz y Kenzlein. nums. 131, 147, 154, 228, 229, 315, 318, 341, 448, 470, 473, 475, 479, 481, 527, 540, 569, 565, 582, 660, 691 y 706.

10 ovejas de Terbin, nums. 845, 850, 877, 935, 941, 949, 969, 970, 973 y 979.

4 carneros padres de Maas, Newendorf, originaria de Kenzlin, nums. 102, 112, 74 y 196.

12 carneros 'Valma,' originaria de Chzenna y Horrah del Emperador de Austria, nums. 10, 20, 35, 168, 140, 197, 220, 269, 304, 372, 701 y 715.

4 carneros de Faulemberg, originarios de Kenzlin, nums. 5, 228, 21 y 147.

5 carneros de Gramers del Conde Senfft de Pilsach, originarios de Passow, nums. 247, 124, 157, 764 y 1007.

9 carneros de Gerfin, origen de Lenschow, numa. 2, 11, 57, 91, 230, 318, 441, 467 y 471.

Si estos animales corresponden ó no a la clasificacion y recomendacion que traen y al gran costo en que han sido asegurados, los inteligentes decidiran, y si a esto se agrega que vienen al cuidado espreso de uno de los socios del establecimiento de cuya importacion hay aqui testigos fehacientes, los compradores no pueden menos que esperar adquirir animales de nombradia.

59—xp S11.

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

De la casita Calle del Paraguay No, 10, inmediata al Rio, perteneciente á la testamentaria del Sr. D. Francisco Pintos; de orden del Sr. Juez de 1.ª Instancia, Dr. D. Daniel Maria Cazon.

El Miercoles 3 de Octubre a las 3 en punto de la tarde se ha de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado; la finca arriba designada, construida en 10 m. y 35 de frente por 19 m. y 35 de fondo con un martillo en la contra de 2 m. y 65 de frente por 1 m. y 70 de fondo, 4 piezas de azotea, fachada moderna y demas necesarios. 17—xp S5.

Por MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

En su casa Calle Potosi No. 70.

De 30 hermosos Carneros Padres de la Raza Rambouillet, de la Cabaña del Sr. Dn. Manuel Benavente, Cañada de Gaete, en Quilmes, descendientes de Padres de la Cabaña de Su M. I Napoleon III.

16 meses de edad con 10 meses de lana.

El Viernes 21 de Setiembre a las 11 en punto de la mañana se han de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado.

30 Carneros padres nacidos todos en el mes de Mayo del año pasado, en la Cabaña del Sr. Dn. Manuel Benavente, y esquilados a fines de Noviembre pasado.

La acceptacion que tuvieron estos animales y su sobresalientes condiciones nos hace creer que siendo estos en todo superiores a los anteriores, tengan una buena acojida, entre los interesados de esta raza.

Ocho dias antes del remate estaran a la vista en casa del Rematador, Potosi No. 70, donde podran ser inspeccionados.

AL MISMO TIEMPO:

Dos máquinas para segar alfalfa, pasto ó cardo antes de espigar.

72—xp a15

POR MARIANO BILLINGHURST.

De la finca situada Calle Cuyo No. 145, entre Florida y Maypu. De orden del Sr. D. P. C. Pereira, albacea dativo y del Sr. Mariano Baudrix, Consul General de la Republica de Chile, en representacion de los interesados y con autorizacion del Sr. Juez de 1.ª Instancia Dr. D. Miguel Garcia Fernandez.

El Jueves 27 del corriente á las 3 en punto de la tarde se ha de rematar sin falta alguna a la mas alta postura y dinero de contado—La finca arriba designada, construida en 7¾ varas de frente por 28¾ de fondo, edificio antiguo y viejo, debe venderse infaliblemente para liquidar una testamentaria en que los interesados residen en Chile.

15—xp S5.

POR J. MILTON Y Ca.

JUDICIAL.

De una casa, en la calle de San Juan No. 14, por órden del Sr. Juez de Primera Instancia Dr. D. Jorge Echeverria y su albacea.

El Domingo 23 del presente a las 2 en punto de la tarde, se ha de rematar sin falta alguna, un terreno y casa situado en la calle de San Juan No. 14, sobre la barranca, al mas alto precio y dinero de contado, compuesto de 17 y media varas de frente al Norte y 70 varas de fondo al Sur, con cuatro piezas de material en buen estado, algunos cuartos de tabla, pozo y demas oficinas necesarias por mas pormenores, al rematador calle Victoria No. 20. 98—2p s.16.

SHEEP SHEARS,

JAMES SEMPLE & CO.,

81 AND 83 CALLE CHACABUCO.

83 | ,s141m

F. Sprunck & Co.

93—CALLE ZAVALA—93,

Agents for the 'Standard,'

have constantly on hand,

Pianos of Ployel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.
Music of all classes.
Stationery.
Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish and Swedish.
A large assortment of Engravings and Photographs,
Charts and Maps.
English songs and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.

T. SPRUNCK & Co.,
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 93.

220..xpsm6

To the Public.

Mr. Robert G. Sheddon begs to inform the public that he has just commenced business as Auctioneer and General Commission Agent, and hopes, by attention and quick despatch of any business confided to him, to merit the public support. Office, 173 Calle Piedras. 89 | 1m,s14

VESSELS LOADING IN PORT

by

L. SAGORY AND LENNUYEUX.

SHIP-BROKERS.

47—Calle Cangallo—47.

HAVRE.

BUFFON—French ship, 3/3 L. I. I., 553 tons, Captain Bizet; Consigned to M.M. Llavallol and Sons.

ABD-EL-KADER—French ship, 3/3 L. I. I., 590 tons, Captain Morin; Consigned to M.M. Ladvocat and Co,

FROIS SOEURS—French ship, 5/6 L. I., 382 tons, Captain Millet; Consigned to Mr. Sollano.

CORNEILLE—French ship, 5/6 L.I.I., 423 tons, Captain M. Launay; Consigned to Mr. F. Cabirau.

FRANC MARIN—French Ship, 3/3 L.I.I., 392 tons, Captain M. Denier; Consigned to M.M. Peynin, Petit Laroche and Co.

ANTWERP.

GENERAL VON DOBBELLEY — Russian barque, 3/3, L.I.I, 383 tons, Captain Steenvoos; Consigned Lassalle and Sons.

CHARLOTTE—Belgian brig, 3/3, L I I, 348 tons, Captain Van Gorp; Consigned to M. E. Ashworth & Co.

IDA—Italian lugger, 3/3 L. I. I., 394 tons, Captain Raggio; Consigned to M.M. Barth and Volck.

TRANS—Russian barque, 3/3 A I I, 281 tons, Captain Wallin; Consigned to E. Sergfried.

SOLIDE—Swedish barque, 5/6 L. I. I., 386 tons, Captain J. Altin; Consigned to M.M. Sagory and Lennuyeux.

MARSEILLE.

MOSHESH—French barque, 3/3 L. I. I., 392 tons, Captain Aillane; Consigned to Mr. A. Folly.

J. B. V. No. 1—French barque, 3/3 L. I., 227 tons, Captain Bronzon; Consigned to Mr. F. Cabireau.

OLYMPE—French ship (from the regular Havre packets Ligne), 5/6 L. I. I., 526 tons, Captain Irrasque; Consigned to M.M. P. Ladvocat and Co.

BORDEAUX.

BELLA CUBANA—French ship, 5/6 I. I., 395 tons, Captain Lanvignon; Consigned to M.M. Lonton and Lezica.

CETTE.

J. B. V. No. 2—French barque, 3/3 L. I. I., 234 tons, Captain Molle; Consigned to Mr. F. Cabireau.

STEAM-BOAT AGENCY.

MATTI Y Ca.

30——Calle Cangallo——30.

For Rosario and intermediate ports. The steamer

Tala.

Will leave at 10 a. m. on Sundays, returning on Fridays.

Esmeralda and Espigador.

Will leave alternately on Thursdays at 10 a.m. returning on Tuesdays.

For Parana and Santa Fe—The steamer

Tala.

Will leave on Sundays at 10 a. m. returning on Fridays

FOR GUALEGUAY.

Passengers will embark in the 'Tala' on Sunday to be transhipped to the steamer 'Dolorcitas,' returning on Mondays.

For Corrientes and the intermediate ports—The steamers

Esmeralda and Cisne,

Will leave alternatelyat 10 a. m. on Thursday returning on Tuesday.

For Montevideo, the English steamer

Rio Parana.

Will leave on Mondays at 5 p. m. returning on Thursdays.

FOR SALTO

And all the intermediate ports—The English steamer

Rio Parana.

Will leave on Thursdays at 10 a. m. returning on Mondays.

FOR MERCEDES.

Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana to be transhipped to the steamer Mini at 5 p. m.

FOR GUALEGUAYCHU.

Passengers will embark in the Rio Parana on Thursday to be transhipped to the steamer Guazu at 2 p. m.

For all particulars as to freight and passage money apply at the agency of G. Matti and. Co. 30 Cangallo.

N. B.—The public is reminded that those paying in paper money are charged 4 rls. m|c per patacon, over the current price, on account of the fluctuating state of the market.

No parcels taken on the day of sailing.

118p—xF25.

HIBERNIAN HOUSE,

64, 66 and 68 Calle Piedad,

(between San Martin and Reconquista.)

GENERAL CAMP STORE,

A large and well assorted stock o

GROCERY, DRAPERY & IRONMONGERY.

T. FALLON

64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

N.B.—A large Stock of Ready made clothing of every description.

ALEXANDER FULTON & CO.

Respectfully call the attention of their Customers to their large stock of Plain and Fancy Linseys, Paisley Plaids, Stays for Ladies and Children, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, Fery Counterpanes, Blankets, Flannels, Serges, Dress Goods, Alpucas, Merinos, Sheeting, Reversible Jackets, White Shirts, Crimeans for Men and Youths, Pilot Coats, Pilot Pants, Vests, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs and many other articles.

25 & 27 Calle Defensa. 25 & 27.

SAVINGS BANK.

BANK MAUA AND CO.

101--Cangallo--103.

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the sayings of the classes already mentioned.

The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1863.

P.P. MAUA & Co.,

WILLIAM LESLIE.

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p.%) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

LA PLATA (new).
ADA, CORDOVA,
URUGUAY, LEDA,

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 10th of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave.

In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—

1st Class.....£35.
2nd ,, ...£25.
3rd ,, ...£16.

Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—

1st Class.....£65.
2nd ,, ...£45.
3rd ,, ...£30.

These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.

H. A. GREEN & CO,

85 RECONQUISTA.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DEPARTURE.	WEEK-DAYS.				RETURN.				
25 de Mayo.	7 25	10 —	2 —	5 —	Tigre.	7 35	10 10	2 10	5 10
Retiro.	7 40	10 15	2 15	5 15	S. Fernando	7 45	10 20	2 20	5 20
Belgrano.	8 —	10 35	2 35	5 35	S. Isidro.	8 —	10 35	2 35	5 35
Olivos.	8 15	10 50	2 50	5 50	Olivos.	8 15	10 50	2 50	5 50
S. Isidro.	8 30	11 5	3 5	6 5	Belgrano.	8 30	11 5	3 5	6 5
S. Fernando	8 45	11 20	3 20	6 20	Retiro.	8 50	11 25	3 25	6 25
Tigre.	8 55	11 30	3 30	6 30	25 de Mayo.	9 5	11 40	3 40	6 40

DEPARTURE.	SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS.				RETURN.				
25 de Mayo.	8 —	10 —	12 —	2 —	5 30	Tigre.	8 5	10 5	12 5	2 5	5 35
Retiro.	8 10	10 20	12 10	2 10	5 40	S. Fernando	8 15	10 15	12 15	2 15	5 45
Belgrano.	8 30	10 35	12 30	2 30	6 —	S. Isidro.	8 30	10 30	12 30	2 30	6 —
Olivos.	8 45	10 45	12 45	2 45	6 15	Olivos.	8 45	10 45	12 45	2 45	6 15
S. Isidro.	9 —	....	1 —	3 —	6 30	Belgrano.	9 —	11 —	1 —	3 —	6 30
S. Fernando	9 15	....	1 15	3 15	6 45	Retiro.	9 20	11 20	1 20	3 20	6 50
Tigre.	9 25	11 10	1 25	3 25	6 55	25 de Mayo.	9 35	11 35	1 35	3 35	7 5

On Sundays the Train leaves only 25 de Mayo at 10 a.m., runs in connection with steamers from Tigre to Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes and interdediate ports. Steamboat agents, Matti & Co. On feast days only the adove train calls at all stations.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMS begs to inform the public and his numerous friends that having just received an extensive variety of new and fashionable articles selected from the London, Glasgow, and Paris markets, he is prepared to exhibit an unequalled and varied stock, and respectfully suggests to ladies the advantage of an early visit. As the assortment embraces so many articles it is impossible to give the details within the limits of an advertisement. The following however will suffice to assure visitors that the assortment will include all that is new, choice, useful, and elegant

Velvet, Silk, and Cloth Cloaks

Of the Alexandrina, Belphor, and other designs. Cashmere, Silk, Tartan, and Merino Shawls, Dress materials of the latest fabrics

Black and Coloured Silks.

All the other departments are replete with a large variety of goods suitable for the present and coming season.

The Boot and Shoe Department,

having been considerably augmented presents an excellent opportunity for obtaining a constant supply of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children, and Infants.

THOMAS HOLMS,

61 CORRIENTES 61.

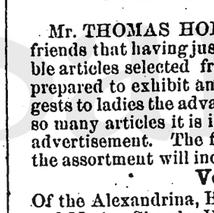
J. S. WYLLIE AND CO.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

CHASCOMUS,

Agents, for the European Newspapers and "Standard," also for the sale and purchase of Land and Sheep.

AMMUNITION.



Eley's Ammunition
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sporting or Military Purposes.

Double Wterproof a Central Fire Caps, Felt Wadding to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech-loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges, for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 11 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Deane's, Tranter's, Adam's, and other Revolvers

Ball Cartridges

For Enfield Rifles, also for Westley Richard's Terry's Wilson's, Mont Storm's and other Breech-loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead. Mechanically fitting projectiles for Rigby's and Henry's Rifles.

ELEY BROTHERS.

Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.

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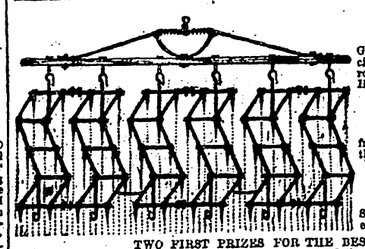
28p10d



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Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

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The undersigned, having drawn his stock from the Estancia de los Mochos, begs to inform his customers and friends that he has now on hand a choice selection of rams for the coming season.

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The above named thoroughbred English carriage Sire is now ready to cover mares, and parties wishing to avail of his services should lose no time in sending their mares to the Estancia "Los Cerrillos," partido Guardia del Monte. The Government being desirous of propagating this breed have magnanimously declared them not to be articles of war.

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26. P. 1 T—May 20.

HEALTH TO THE INVALID BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

LOSS OF APPETITE—LOSS OF STRENGTH—LOSS OF HEALTH.

The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions, the appetite is soon restored, a full flow of spirits quickly follows, the body becomes immensely invigorated with a certainty of restored health: fresh air and a little exercise are necessary to bring about a permanent state of things. Holloway's Pills impart tone and energy to the most delicate constitutions, and in a manner as to astonish all who take them. By their extraordinary virtues they have obtained the largest sale of any medicine in the world.

HEAD, LUNGS, AND STOMACH.

Look to the regularity of the functions of these foundations of vitality. Holloway's Pills restore to order the slightest departure from the proper action, and therefore may be considered as the regulators of the main spring of human life. Apoplexy can always be prevented if the proper action of the bowels be attended to, which this famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the head and heart often terminate suddenly and fatally from obstructions in the system, which might generally be prevented by taking small and regular doses of this fine corrective.

No medicine can be so infallibly relied upon for ever coming all obstructions as these Pills. They never fail to restore a healthy action throughout the system. The printed instructions will enable all to correct the first symptoms of disease, and avert many serious maladies. Holloway's Pills soon change the sickly sallow complexion, thus renewing the bloom of health. To females entering into womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Pills will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a week as a safeguard against dropsy, headaches, palpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, so distressing at certain periods.

SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION OR FOUL STOMACH, AND DISORDERED LIVER.

In such a deranged state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous rather than nutritious. This derangement can be at once set right by a course of these purifying and digestive Pills which have acquired for themselves an imperishable fame for the mastery they have constantly exercised over the digestive organs. Holloway's Pills increase the appetite regulate the liver, repress biliousness, healthily stimulate the kidneys, and move the bowels in a more wholesome and natural manner than any other medicine.

DISORDERS INCIDENTAL TO CHILDREN.

The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure, and liable to take any disease that is prevalent, and that in the worst form. One Pill, reduced to a powder, and put into a little water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to those of three or four years, three Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills—will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventy-five out of every hundred do not reach the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills would not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.

DROPSY.

This fearful disease often makes its appearance between the ages of forty and fifty, and might generally be prevented by attending regularly to the proper action of the liver and stomach; these organs, at this time of life, have a great tendency to derangements, when asthma, dropsy, or disease of the heart often sets in. The blood requires frequent elimination which no other medicines can so effectually perform as these purifying Pills, as they purge gently, and act immediately upon the liver and stomach, and thus remove all obstructions which at the turning point of life always occur. This dangerous period should be closely watched; two doses a week of about six Pills will ward off all dangerous diseases. But in all cases of dropsy the Ointment is a wonderful and sovereign remedy and must be effectually rubbed twice a day into the suffering parts.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Rheumatism
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Retention of Urine
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Sore throats
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Stone and Gravel
Colics	Indigestion	Secondary Symptoms
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Tic-Douloureux
Consumption	Jaundice	Tumours
Debility	Liver Complaints	Ulcers
Dropsy	Lumbago	Venereal Affections
Dysentery	Piles	Worms of all kinds
Erysipelas		Weakness from whatever cause

N.B.—Direction to the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Chinese.

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DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Is the great Remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEART BURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's cure for

GOUT,

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of Skin

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

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Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda,
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